shall be confined to the subject, and that the vote shall be taken at an early day.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. ENGLISH (Dem., Ind.) in alluding to the Charleston Covention said he did not spmpa hize with those who imperiousle demand Chear or nobody, nor with the rule and-ruin spiritton much manifested lately by both wings of the Democratic party, and to which may be justly attributed the difficulties which now exist. He ventured the prediction that if trouble and disaster eneme, the masses will never and ought not to forgive those who are rashly and heedersely precipitating this state of affairs on the country. It is not denied that darkness and clouds lower over the Democratic house, but he had an abiding faith that those clouds will sass away, leaving the glorious sun of Democracy shining brightly. Mero-political storms have no terror for the party to which he belongs. When the time for action comes, every Democrat will do his daty, according to the circumstances which may surround them. Even if the worst man should be selected for President, he at least would be better than the best man of the Republican party. There was one essential point about which there was no division in the Democratic dent, he at least would be better than the best man of the Republican party. There was one essential point about which there was no division in the Democratic ranks; it was eternal, unceasing opposition to the Re-publicats. There, Democrats stand a unit. He then proceeded to speak more particularly on the subject of the irrepressible conflict doctrine and negro equality, as he said it was maintained by the Republic un party, which he desired to hold up to the indignation of the masses of the American people. The Democratic party was he best friend, and the Republican party the worst enemy of the negro.

party was the best friend, and the Republican party
the worst enemy of the negro.

A colloquy took place between Mesers. DUNN,
COLFAX, ENGLISH and PORTER, concerning the
constitutional provision of Indiana relative to the exclusion of free negroes.

Mr. HUTCHINS (Rep., Ohio) said that Mr. Seward

announced the trul when he explained the "i re-pressible conflict" between the two systems of labor. Slavery, Mr. Hutchins contended, was not only wrong to the slave and slaveholder but to the material indus-try, and the social, educational, and religious con lition of the people smong whom it exists. He argued that the early fathers sought to restrict Slavery wherever practically.

mr SMITH (S. Am., N. C.) condemned the violent spirit exhibited in debate, and appealed to gentlemen to return to the Compromise measures of 1850 as a means of quieting the present political excitement.

The Committee rose. Adjourned.

### Cleveland and Toledo Railroad.

CLEVELAND Wednesday, May 2, 1860. The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad receipts for April were \$75 539, against \$62,050 last year, showing a gain of \$13,489, with one working day less.

#### Philadelphia City Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 2, 1860. Mr. Henry, the People's candidate for Mayor, is elected by 816 majority.

Mr. Downieg, the Democratic candidate for Controller, is elected by 120 majority. The Select Council stands as follows: People's ticket,

13; Democrats, 11. The Common Council stands: People's ticket, 52;

Democrats, 36. Nearly 70,000 votes were pol'ed.

Amended returns of the election show that there will be a tie in the Select Council.

The Opposition claim the election of Hufty as Coutroller, over Downing, Democrat, but the vote is close, and the official returns will be required to decide the

## Virginia Republican Convention.

WHEELING, Va., Wednesday, May 2, 1860.
The Republican State Convention met tu-day.
Delegates were present from all parts of the State.
The Convention was called to order at ten o'clock.
Juseph Applegate of Brooke County, was appointed
President, with eleven Vice-Presidents.
The Rev. Mr. McClure opened the Convention with

The Hon. Alfred Caldwell and E. M. Norton of Ohio County, J. C. Underwood of Ciark County, and W. A Gitt of Montgomery County, were appointed delegates from the State at large, to Chicago, with full

delegates from the Stute at large, to Chicago, with full district celegates and alternates.

The Committee on Resolutions reported a langthy address, with a serice of resolutions, pledging to support the Chicago nomines, favoring a tariff affording protection and encouragement to the products of the white laboring men of our country against that of foreign countries, and equality of rights among citizens; opposing proscription on account of opinions or place of birth; denouncing the action of the Administration regarding the impressment of naturalized citizens when visiting the country of their birth; approving the Homestead bill, and favoring the plan of colonization of free myroes.

of free negroes.

The next Convention will be held at Richmold.

Speeches were made by J. C. Underwood and J.

Wilson of Indiana. The latter speech elicited great F. P. Blair, jr., of Missouri speaks to-night.

### Republican State Convention.

DETROIT, Mich., Wednesday, May 2, 1860. -The Republican State Convention met in this city

Austin Blair, Walter W. Murphy, Thomas W. Ferry and James J. St. Clair were elected delegates at large to Chicago.
Strong Seward resolutions were passed.

## Return of Outsiders from Charles-

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 2, 1860.

F The steamer Keystene State has arrived from Charleston, bringing numerous outside delegates to the Convention. the Convention.

## Inauguration of Gov. Buckingham

Mauguration of Gov. Buckingham

New-Haven, Wednesday, May 2, 1850.

Gov. Buckingham was to-day inaugurated into the office which he has filled since 1858. The ceremonies, parades, and processions, on the occasion, have been unusually imposing. The city is filled with strangers. To-night there is to be a torch light procession and display of fireworks, and the whole is to conclude with a grand festival. Tables are being spread for over 2,000 paracits.

2,000 persons.

The two Houses of the Legislature were organized by the election of the candidates nominated at the Republican caucus.

# Sailing of the America. Boston, We headay, May 2, 1860. The steamship America sailed at 91 o'clock this morning with 14 passengers for Halifax and 63 for Liverpool. She takes out \$28,000 in specie.

## Body of an Unknown Female

Body of an Unknown Female
Found.

Sandy Hook, Weddesday, May 2, 1869.
The body of an unknown female, apparently about 46 years old, was found on the outer beach yesterday morning about two miles from the point of the Hook. Her face and hands were much disfigured.
In her pocket was found a comb and a pair of scisors. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict returned of "Supposed Accidentally Drowned." The body was interred on Sandy Hook.

### Methodist Episcopal Conference. BUFFALO, Wednesday, May 2, 1860. The Methodist Episcopal Conference reassembled

The matter of the Wisconsin delegate was finally

The matter of the Wisconsin delegate was finally settled before the adjournment, by being referred to a select committee of five.

A resolution by Mr. iWitherspoon to revise the Discipline relating to the datles of the presiding elders so as to place them in the pastoral relation, was referred to the Committees on Rimeracy.

Committees of Seven were ordered on Temperance, the Bible, Temporal Economy, and the Pastoral Address.

The session was opened with the usual religious services, Bishop Janes of New-Yark in the chair.

Bishop Simpson appeared and took his seat on the

platform.

Notice was taken of the death of Bishop Wangh, and it was resolved that the Bishops selections of their number to pronounce a enlogy upon his life and char-

The order of the day was the reports of the outgoing standing committees, but the rules were suspended for the purpose of constituting the several standing

ecmmittee.

A Committee of Five was ordered to be appointed by the Chair, to take into consideration the question of divorce and marriage, and report to this Confer-

The afternoon session was almost entirely consumed in constructing the Standing Committees.

The one o'clock freight train on the Central Railroad from this city parted when within four miles of Echenectady. a One car was smashed, and a brakeman named Hersfall literally torn to pieces. His remains were scattered about in all directions. No other person was bjured. Railroad Accident.

### THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.

THE BALLOTING CONTINUED.

Adoption of the Two-third Rule. A STAGGERING BLOW TO DOUGLAS.

NEW-YORK PILLORIES HIM.

HIS PROSPECTS DARKENING

### A NEW PROGRAMME.

Adjournment of the Convention to June suggested.

A COMPROMISE WITH THE SECEDERS PROPOSED.

THE SOUTH INEXORABLE.

NO NOMINATION YET.

Special Dispatches to The N. Y. Tribune

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, May 1, 1860. The whole of the morning session of the Convention was consumed without reaching any particular point, except the proposition tendered by Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky, as a compromise, to the effect that the Dred Scott decision should be affirmed substantially, and that two-thirds of the Electoral College should be required to make a nemination.

A discussion of several hours was permitted during the absence of these delegations, to allow the Delegates to explain their position, but evidently without any change of purpose on the part of the majority, who will adhere to the platform of yesterday and irsist on Douglas.

If the olive-branch tendered by the foregoing States be rejected, as it probably will be, parts, if not the whole of those delegations, will with iraw, so that Douglas will be almost entirely nominated by Northern votes. Should Virginia determine to retire, which she has not yet formally indicated, a majority of the Pennsylvania Delegation are quite disposed to imitate her example.

The Southern Convention did nothing but organize. Mr. Bayard opened the door to conciliation by his speech; he signified that, if the other Convention should present a Southern candidate known to be epposed to Squatter Sovereignty, it might become their duty to adopt him. That is precisely what they are waiting for, and in which they will not be gratified.

Mayor Wood appeared in this Convention, and explained that he had been invited to attend their meeting last night, but he felt himself delicately situated without further action. Mr. Yancey delicately gave him the cold shoulder by suggesting that the Convention was composed of retiring dele gations, and regretted that he had not been admitted, so as to be in that category. Mr. Wood took the hint, and has made a virtue of necessity by a written protest against their proceedings. At least, it is so stated on good authority. The Douglas men resolved to urge a nomination to-night.

SECOND DISPATCH. Mr. Howard's resolution, requiring two-thirds of the whole Electoral College to nominate a candidate, has just been carried. This is one of the compromise propositions offered by Tennessee, Virginia, and Kentucky. New-York retired to consult, and returned to vote against laying on the table. This development looks as if Douglas was to be slaughtered in the house of his friends. The other resolution, covering the Dred Scott decision,

is now up. THIRD DISPATCH.

On the eleventh ballot there was no materia change. Mr. Cook, Douglas's leader, moved an adjournment, which was refused-a bad sign for Douglas.

The friends of Douglas begin to feel that they are sold. New-York will go for Guthrie, if the South will take him. If the Douglas men see defeat to be inevitable, they will probably conxentrate on Stephens of Georgia. Under the present resolution, two hundred and two votes are required to nominate, which Douglas can never get. Large numbers of seceding delegates are present as spectators, and there is great excitement since New-York has changed front.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, May 2, 1860. The developments last night were almost con clusive against the possibility of Mr. Douglas obtaining a two thirds vote, even if his vote should rise to a majority. The interpretation of the rule was purposely adopted to exclude him, and New-York was fully apprized of the consequences when her vote was east for it.

Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky would have bolted without it, so that the compulsory choice of alternatives was presented of hopelessly rupturing the Convention or defeating Mr. Douglas.

But his friends express the stern resolve to pre vent any other nomination, and the North-West slone has numerical power enough, though deserted by New-York and New-England, with the present aggregate of the Convention.

The present programme of the Douglas leaders, in view of this exigency, is to secure an adjournment, with a view to holding another Convention in Jone, and allowing delegates from the seceding States to be elected in the meantime by an appeal to the people. This movement is important, but it has a doubtful prespect of success, unless New-

York should agree to cooperate.

The general feeling of the delegations is to conclude work as speedily as possible.

The seceders, who call themselves the Democratic Constitutional Convention, are patiently awaiting a demonstration from the Regulars. If a Southern man be nominated, with the resolution required by Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky, affirming the Dred Scott decision, they will adopt him without much hesitation, though Alabama may demur and the Fire-eaters rave. Many feel embarrassment at the mode of extrication.

Mr. Bigler is prepared, on behalf of a majority of the Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, and a part of the New-England Delegations, to accept the compromise resolution, with an unimportant modification. Great efforts are making by managers in both Conventions to form some basis of agreement, but it may be considered certain that the South will exact all the concession.

Mr. Douglas receded from a majority on the twenty fourth ballot, by the loss of one vote-No th Carolina.

The ballotings thus far have no important significance, but there is manifestly an under drift for Mr. Guthrie. Pennsylvania having concentrated nominated for President or Vice-President unless he

all but the Douglas vote on him, and other States baving indicated a similar disposition to vote for him at the proper time, New-York is quite willing. The on'y serious difficulty in his way has been the impression that the Cotten States were hostile to him, but it is now ascertained that the leading managers are willing to accept him as an alternative. Mr. Sliden and others have expressed this dispo-

The fact that Mr. Douglas obtained a majority, was attended by no such manifestation as his friends expected. He holds at least 25 votes from the force of the unit priciple, which are notoriously hostile. His only remaining power now is to decide the nomination between other aspirants. Thus far, he has not interfered with the tactics here in any way, but the time has come when his inclinations must be ascertained.

The position occupied by Kentucky has prevented Mr. Breckinridge from being named in Convention at all, up to this point. But his wire pullers are still here, expecting that the contingency may arise when he can be advantageously presented.

The Seceder's Convention met at the theater, and attracted a larger audience than the other, from the nature of the movement, and the sympathy of the people here with it. An animated discussion occurred on the platform, which resulted in adopting the resolutions reported from the majority of the Committee, by acclamation. Gov. Winston of Alabama withdrew because the platform was not decided enough, and made a radical speech sustaining the position of Senator Brown of Mississippi. An attempt was made to go into a nomination, but an adjournment intervened.

Notwithstanding this Platform, the Seceders will support the nomination of the Regulars if it is at all acceptable. Even should they go so far as to put up their own candidate now, that difficulty could be easily arranged by a convenient withdrawal.

On the twenty-third ballot Virginia gave Mr. Douglas one, and a North Carolina delegate returned to him, thus securing to Mr. D, 1504, or more than a majority. Great applause followed.

94 p.m.-Everybody is wearied with the Con-

ventions, and a large number of delegates have departed. The Douglas leaders say they prefer no nemination to his defeat, and will act upon that idea if

The New-England delegations are prepared to abandon him. Also, New-York and Indiana exhibit faltering evidences. A stampede is threatening. His headquarters are almost deserted tonight.

practicable.

Mr. Hunter has been telegraphed as to allowing the further use of his name. Virginia is disinclined to Mr. Guthrie, though Tennessee adopted him today. The Seceders' Convention met merely to adjourn

to-night. They are acting prudently, and will be governed mainly by the other's nomination. To the Associated Press.
CHARLESTON, Wednesday, May 2, 1860.

The two-thirds resolution has caused a dead lock. An adjournment to Baltimore 25th June, is strongly If no nomination be made to-day, New-York will

oring forward this proposition.

The Southern seceders meet to-day. An effort will be made to conciliste them. If it is not successful, they will not nominate Jefferson Davis.

REGULAR REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS. CHARLESTON, Tuesday, May 1, 1860. The following are the closing proceedings in the Con-

vention to-day:
Mr. Holden of North Carolina saw nothing that should warrant the Southern delegates in seceding. He was opposed to "Squatter Sovereignty," but was willing to take the Cincinnati Platform with an indorsement of the Dred Scott decision. This was sufficien

Mr. Richardson of Illinois indersed the statemen of facts made by Mr. Seward, of Georgia, of a compact between the North and the South at the time of the passage of the Kansas bill. You ask us for our property or our lives, and we are ready to lay them down for you, but do not, I entreat of you, make any de-mands upon us to yield up our manhood and our honor. Mr Berry of South Carolina rose (lond hissing Clear the galleries!") and took the stand. He pro-

sounded all over the hall of "Clear the galleries!" claimed himself a Union Democrat. This great and glorious Union should be preserved, if it is possible The assertion that it was agreed that the South re quired more than the indorsement of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States was untrue. He would say to gentlemen, that if they will now indorse the Dred Scott decision, they will be able to bring all the Southern States into union and harmony again.

Mr. Howard of Tennessee spoke in behalf of that State, and presented a resolution sustaining the Dred Scott decision, and declaring that no rights of persons or property in the Territories shall be impaired by Territorial or Congressional legislation. He offered this as the ultimatum of the South, together with a resolution that a two-third vote of the whole Electora College shall be required for a nomination.

Mr. Merrick demanded that the vote on the resolu tion fixing the time for commencing balloting now be

Several motions were here made to adjourn, amithe greatest confusion and disorder. A vote was demanded by States on the motion to

Mr. Gittings of Maryland gave notice that if the

Convention did not take a recess, he would move that the Convention adjourn sine die.

In taking the vote, the Georgia delegation gave the full vote of the State. This was objected to, and led to some debate. The President decided that they were not extitled to

east any vote in this Convention.

Mr. Holden appealed from the decision of the Chair and contended that they were carrying out the instructions of the State, while the seceders and bolters were not. They were sent here to vote, and not to bolt. the remainder of the delegation were not here it was

Lot the fault of those that remain.

A vote by States was demanded on the appeal, and resulted in-Yeas, 148; Nays, 100. So the decision of the Chair was sustained, and the nine remaining Georgia delegates left the Convention, declaring that it had disfranchised a sovereign State.

The motion to adjourn was then renewed, and after a long debate, at 3 p. m. the Convention adjourned until The following are the resolutions presented by Ten-

nessee, and insisted on by that State and Kentucky:

Resolved, That all the citizens of the United States Resolved, That all the citizens of the United States have an equal right to cettle with their property in the Territories of the United States, and that under the decisions of the Supreme Court, which we recognize as a correct exposition of the Constitution, neither their rights of person or property can be destroyed or impaired by Congressional or Territorial legislation.

Resolved, That two thirds of all the electoral votes of the United States shall be required for the nominations.

EVENING SESSION. The Convention reassembled at 5 o'clock.

A vote was taken ordering the previous question on the proposition to proceed to ballot for President, ted-Yeal, 143; Nays, 103.

The Tennessee resolution, requiring that the Presi-dent of the Convention shall not declare any person

shall have received 202 or more votes, was then called up.

Mr. Richardson of Himois moved to lay the re-olu-

for on the table. Yeas, 111; Nays, 141. So the esolution was not laid on the table. Mr. Stuart of Michigan then rased the point of order, hat the resolution must lie on the table one day before being acted upon, as it involved a change in the s anding rules of the Convention.

The President decided that the resolution was in

Mr. Stnart appealed from the decision of the Chair,

and a vote being called on the appeal, the Chair was ustained-Yeas, 144; Nays, 108. [This vote is regarded as fatal to Douglas.]

Mr. Stuart then moved an amendment, that all delegates who vote on the nominations shall be bound to sustain them. Ruled out of order.

Continuation of the Balloting.	
EIGHTH BALLOY.	
Donglas	11
Hunter 401 Dickinson	44
Guthrie 381 Davis	1
Lane 61	
NINTH BALLOT.	
Donglas	12
Hupter 331 D'ckinson	
Lane 6 Davis	11
TENTH BALLOT.	*2
Donglas1504 Dickinson	4
	iı
Guthrie 39 Davis	10
Hunter 39 Johnson	12
ELEVENTH BALLOT.	
Denglas	11
Guthrie 391 Johnson	
Hunter 38 Lane	61
Dickinson 4	
TWELFTH BALLOT.	120
Douglas	11
Hunter 38 [Johnson	15
Guthrie 391 Lane	6
Dickinson 4	
At 91 p. m. the Convention adjourned, to meet a	t 10

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, May 2, 1860. The Boston Braze Band, seated in the gallery, opened the Convention this morning with half a dozen spiritstirring airs, concluding with "Yankee Doodle," at the conclusion of which Mr. Flournoy of Arkansas, with lungs stentorisn, proposed three cheers for the Union, which was heartily responded to.

o'clock to morrow morning.

The floor and galleries were througed with the first ladies of the city. The Convention was called to order at 10 j o'clock.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Kendrick.

THIRIEEN		No alt
Donglas1494	Johnson	12
Guthrie 391	Dickinson	1
Laps 20	Davis	1
Hunter 281		
FOURTEENT	TH BALLOT.	
Denglas	Johnson	12
Gathrie 41	Dickinson	1
Lane 201		1
Hunter 27		
Tiumer	H BALLOT.	
Donglas1494	Lichnson	12
Gathrie 40	Dickipson	1
Lane 20	Davis.	1"
Hunter 28	Davis.	
Hutter	H BALLOT.	
	Johnson	10
Denglae		
Gutbrie 42	Dickinson	.1
Lane 201	Davis	
Hunter 26		
	TH BALLOT.	
Precisely the same as So	cteenth.	
EIGHTEENT	H BALLOT.	
Douglas	Johnson	12
Gutprie 411	Dickinson	1
Lare 204	Davis	1
Hunter 26		
	LLOT. IN PULL.	

Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island New-York, Ohio, Indians, Illinois Michigan, Wiscon sin, and Iowa, voted entire for Donglas, and he received 31 from Connecticut, 2 from New-Jersey, 94 from Pennsylvania, 34 from Maryland, 44 from Missouri, and 3 from Minnesota. Total, 150.

Mr. Gutbrie received: Massachusetts, 3; Connecti-

cut, 24; New-Jersey, 5; Pennsylvania, 12; Maryland, 1: Missouri, 41; Kentucky, 12. Mr. Lane received: New Jersey, 1: Pennsylvania,

24; North Carolina, 10; Arkansas, 1; California, 3; Oregon, 3.
Mr. Hunter received: Massachusetts, 4j; Pennsyl vania, 3; Delaware, 2; Maryland, 4; Virginia, 15.

Mr. Johnson received: Tennessee, 11; Minnesota, 1. Mr. Dickinson received: California, 1. Mr. Davis received: Massachusetts, 11. TWENTY-FIRST BALLOT. | TWENTY-FIRST BALLOT. | Douglas | 150 | Johnson | 12 | Guthrie | 41| | Dickinson | 12 | Late | 20| | Duvis | 1 | Hunter | 26 |

On the twenty-third ballot, when Virginia was 14 votes one way and I another. He declined to cast it, however, unless otherwise ordered by the Convention. The State Convention had not presed any resolution on the subject, but voting as a unit was regarded as the Democratic law of the State.

Mr. Norfit of Virginia said himself and colleague thought his constituents ought to be heard, and he demanded that they should be heard. He could no longer vote for Mr. Hunter. Debate was indulged in for some time on the ques-

tion, when the President decided that the delegates from Virginia are sotitled to cast their individual votes. The vote of Virginia was then cast, as follows: for Donglas, and 14 for Hunter.

Douglas also received one vote from North Caroline giving bim a majority of the whole electoral college,

a	as follows:
1- e	Douglas
d	TWENTY-FOURTH BALLOT.   19   19   19   19   19   19   19   1
e at	TWENTI-FIFTH BALLOT.   19   Donglas   151   Johnson   19   Guthie   41   Dickinson   1   Lane   9   Davis   1   Hunter   35
0	Douglas
	TWESTY-SEVENTH BALLOT. Precisely same as 26th.
e	No change. TWENTY-EIGHTH BALLOT. TWENTY-NINTH BALLOT. Donels: 1511 Johnson. 19

Gutbrie ...... 42 Dickinson ...... TRIBTIETH BALLOT. 

THIRTY-FIRST BALLOT.

Nearly the same.

THIRTY-SECOND BALLOT.

Nearly the same.

THIRTY-THIRD BALLOT.

Nearly the same.

THIRTY-FOURTH BALLOT.

Devglas. 1524 Johnson. 11

Guthre. 474 Lane. 12

Dickinsen 5 Davis. 1

Henter 921 .. 221 At half-past I the Convention adjourned to 5 o'clock EVENING SESSION.
The Convention met at 5 o'clock.

Mr. Gittings of Maryland gave notice that after the next ballot he would move that this Convention ad-journ to meet in Baltimore on the first Monday in June. He thought the delegates should go home to see their constituents, and they will be ready to do their duty by nominating any man who can best the Black Re-

Josiah Randall of Philadelphia would move to amend

The thirty-fifth ballot was announced.

Douglas, 152. Others as on the thirty fourth. A debate ensued on the motion of Mr. Gittings. He seured the Convention that Baltimore was no longer

a plug-ugly town, and promised a hospitable welcome

to the Convertion. The motion was withdrawn for the present, but he

would renew it in the course of the evening. During the 36th ballot, Arksness baving voted for Breckinridge, one of the delegates from Kentucky requested the vote withdrawn, as he was instructed by Mr. Brackinridge not to allow the use of his name in opposition to the gentlemen at present in nomination,

and especially that of Mr. Guthrie. THIRTY-SIXTH BALLOT. Douglas, 151]. Others unchanged.
Tednesses withdrew the name of Mr. Johnson as

candidate. THIRTY-SEVENTH BALLOT. THIRTY-EIGHTH BALLOT. Same as Thirty-seventh, except Guthrie had 66.

more was laid on the table without a division. The 39th, 40th, and 41st ballots were the same as the 38th, as was also the 42d. FORTY-THIRD BALLOT.

The resolution of Mr. Gittings to adjourn to Balti-

Douglas, 151; Guthrie, 651; Lane, 13; Hunter, 16; Dickinson, 6, Davis, 1.
The 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, and 53d ballots were all the same as the 43d.

PIFTY-FOURTH BALLOT. Douglas, 1514; Guthrie, 61; Lane, 16; Hunter, 204; Diskinson, 2; Davis, 1.

Mr. Gittings made a motion that it is inexpedient at

this time to make a nomination. He wanted gentle-men to face the music. Declared out of order. FIFTY-FIFTH BALLOT. Douglas, 1511; Guthrie, 651; Hunter, 16; Lane, 16; Dickinson, 2; Davis, 1.

Fifty sixth and fifty-seventh ballots unchanged. Mr. Ashe of N. C. moved to adjourn.
Mr. Gittings moved an amendment that we adjourn
to the first Monday in June to Baltimore. The amendment was rejected.

A vote by States was taken on the motion to adjourn and it was carried—Yeas, 148; Nays, 100.

Adjourned at 71 o'clock. Deuglas's friends are determined to stand by him to

### The Seceders' Convention.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, May 1, 1860.
The Southern Convention is in session at South Carolina Hall, anxiously a waiting the decision on the resolutions urged by Tennes ee and Kentucky in the Regular Convention. They have perfected an organization, and resolved to await the developments of to-day. Mr. Russell of Virginia presented the result of the

consultation with the delegation from his State. They fully indorse, he said, the course taken by Tennessee and if the resolution presented by Tennessee is not adopted, he is authorized not to cast the vote of his State on any subject in the Convention. Mr. Caldwell of Kentucky indorsed the ground taken

by Tennessee and Virginia. They would all act together on this subject. They wished an indorsement of the Dred Scott decision, and an agreement that the nominees shall receive not less than 202 votes as requisive for a nomination. He concluded by moving an adjournment until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, in order that gentlemen might have time to deliberate on

The motion was carried, and the Southern Convention adjourned.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, May 2, 1860. The Seceders' Convention adopted the platform reported by the majority of the Platform Committee to the National Convention.

A proposition to take the new name of Constitutional

Democracy was, after a long debate, voted down— the delegates claiming to be the National Democratic Convention. The Pacific Railroad resolution was adopted, but

not without considerable opposition. The Convention then adjourned to meet at 8 o'clock The Convention met at the Theater at 8 o'clock to-

night. Mr. Hatch of Louisiana moved to adjourn to noon to-morrow, as the other Convention have made no pomination yet. Carried.

There was a large audience, including many ladies. and Mr. Yancey was called upon for a speech. He took a position on the stage with two bonquets, thrown to him by ladies, in his hands and returned thanks, and then called upon Mr. Barry, who took a position on he stage and proceeded to amit

Pennsylvania Politics. PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 2, 1860.
In the S xth District of this State, John M. Broomhall and Washington Townsend have been chosen delegates to Chicago. They are uninstructed, but Cameron is their first choice.

Later from Vera Cruz. New-Orleans, Tuesday, May 2, 1860.
The schooner Star has arrived here with Vera Cruz dates of the 21st of April. The news is unimportant.

Oswico, Wednesday, May 2, 1860.
The boat Milo, of the new Oswego line, from New-York with merchandise for the West, arrived here to-day. This is the first through boat this season. Fire.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Wednesday, May 2, 1860.

A fire this afternoon destroyed Wilson & Allen's steam saw-mills, with some small buildings adjoining. Loss about \$12,000.

Navigation on the Canal.

Sailing of the Prince Albert.
St. John's, N. F., Wednesday, May 2, 1860.
The steamship Prince Albert sailed at 3 o'clock this morning for Galway.

A YEAR OF ANNEXATIONS.

We find the following sketch in the Bien être Social of Bruxelles. The Bien etre quotes it from the Post

Heiri of Soleure: March.-The Empire annexes Savoy and Nice, this

March.—The Empire annexes Savoy and Nice, this annexation having become a "geographical necessity." Austria stirs not; she is delighted that this trick is played against Vector Emanuel. Prussia says nothing, reserving to herself "freedom of action."

April —In order to obtain its "natural frontiers," the Empire annexes the Khenish provinces. Austria stirs not; she is delighted at seeing this trick played against Prussia, who had deserted her in Lombardy. Prussia pockets the affront, reserving to herself "freedom of action" in regard to Hanover.

May.—If Venetia is annexed to Lombardy "because the Venetians speak Italian," Prussia stirs not; she rejoices to see this trick played against Austria, who had abandoned her on the Rhine. Anstria is beaten, as last year, having seat her army into battle without their breakfasts.

June.—The Empire annexes Belgium "because the "Belgians speak French." England protests. Austria sin Prussia stir not; they revenge themselves of England's abandonment in Italy and on the Rhine.

July —The Empire reclaims Baden and Westphalia "because the majority of the inhabitants are Catholics," and have already formed part of the great Empire." Austria stirs not, for she is delighted to see Prussia lose Westphalia. Prussia stirs not, for she is delighted to see Prussia lose Westphalia. Prussia stirs not, for she prefers Baden to be French rather than Austrian.

Angust.—In consequence of the annex stion of Baden, that also of Würtemberg and of Bavaria has become a

lose Westphalia. Prossia stirs not, for she preters Baden to be Freach rather than Austrian.

August.—In consequence of the annexation of Baden, that also of Würtzmberg and of Bavaria has become a "geographical necessity" to the Empire. Austria is delighted to see Prussia lose the support of Protestant Würtzmberg, and Prussia is delighted to see Austria lose the support of Catholic Bavaria; Germany stirs not. At Jena, the students sing, "What is the fatherland?" Napoleon answers this question.

September.—The Empire annexes Hanover, Oldenbourg, and Mecklenbourg, "because the possession of the northern sea-coast has become necessary to France as a ratural frontier." At Berlin they seriously propose to exchange the pointed helmets of the army for the kepis. The Germanic Diet, after the annexation of Frankfort, have hid themselves in the Warbourg; they

refer to a Committee the question of the organization of the Federal army.

October.—The possession of the Ringdom of Saxony and of the Duchies, has become for the Empire "a political necessity," because the European equilibrium requires that Prussia and Austria should be held in check by a third great power. The Diet flies to Ragen, and in order to calm public opinion, now awakened, vote the erection of a statue to Arudt. The Committee appointed by the Diet are not yet ready to report on the organization of the army; therefore, the troops cannot be marched against Napoleon.

November.—The Empire reaches to the Vistula. The annexation of Prussia has become for the Empire "a moral necessity," as the Emperor must at any price keep his word. Austria rubs her hands with joy, being rid of other rivals in Germany. Russia stands aghast at seeing the French on the Vistula, and exclaims, "That is not what I wished."

December —All the territory reaching from the Alpa to the Carpathians in Hungary has become for the Empire "a geographical necessity." The Germanis Diet has completed the millitary organization. The statue of Arndt is unvailed on "le Jour des Innocents," in the Isle of Rugen.

REPLY TO MR. SAMANOS. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: Permit me to eay, in reply to one charge of Mr. Samanos, that "an empty bottle with his label "upon it was procured, and filled with some compound to suit the purposes of the lecturer," is wholly with-out foundation. Between 4 and 5 of the afternoon of the day of the Lecture, at the request of Dr. Cox, I sent out my young man to buy somewhere, but at the most respectable places, six bottles of wine and brandy for the experiments. They were not removed from the baskets until their necks were broken, we having no corkecrew for the use of Dr. Cox. He neither previous to this saw nor handled them. In Cincipnati the Doctor has been violently attacked by The Druggist, edited by W. J. M. Gordon, President, and E. L. Wayne, Corresponding Secretary of the College of Pharmacy, and H. E. Foote. In order to show the facilities of adulterators Dr. Cox manufactures in presence of the sudience a sample of any kind of brandy or whisky for the inspection of connoisseurs, Now it is a curious fact that the Cognac oils, wine oils, whisky oils, and essence which he uses have been mostly purchased of this same W. J. M. Gordon, editor of The Druggist, and President of the Druggist Association, who is engaged largely in selling oils and essences for the purpose of making, imitating, and adulterating various liquors. They do not publicly advertise this branch of their business, but here is their confidential card:

their confidential card .

Oil Cherry Laurel."

Surely Bourbon oil must be powerfal, one ounce of which will change 100 gallons of rotgut whisky to pure Bourbon.

After the Doctor left this city he went to Carlis'e, where he says in a letter to the editor of The Carlisle Uncold.

where he says in a letter to the editor of The Cartille Herald:

"I analyzed a sample of French brandy, and one of pale sherry, or liquore called by these names, now in possession of one of the Frofessors of Dickinson College, purchased by him at a high price from an importing house of New York, and for medical purposes. The brandy I found an ingenious and vill intuition, well calculated to deceive a connoissent, but a poisonous and villainous admitture. The wine had not a drop of place of the grape-but abundance of sulphuric acid, prassic acid, alum and other instruction. These last fluors I smallyzed at the laboratory of the College in the presence of Frof. Wilson, who was present also at the analyzation of nearly all of the above samples, and who has authorized me to refer the readers of your paper to him for the truthful result of the application of chemistry to the various liquids handed me for that purpose."

We have no desire to injure any individuals in a

We have no desire to injure any individuals in a lawful and useful business. We only desire to protect thousands of young men who are continually falling before the power of intoxicating drinks of whose nature and effects they have no knowledge.

Respectfully, JOHN MARSH, Temperance Union.

THE SADDLE AND THE CENTRAL PARK .- As the Central Park has fostered skating during the Winter months, so it is hoped that it will foster horsemanship during the rest of the year; and as those who are interested in riding are curious to know to precisely what extent they are to be accommodated at the Perk, for their especial benefit we have examined the plans and catechized the authorities, and the result of our

inves igation is as follows:

The Park, in its present condition, is a capital place for show riding; one may be sure of being very generally seen, and the hard carriage roads are well enough for very slow movements. For those who enjoy riding for its own sake, and who wish to ride fully up to the ordained speed of the ten miles an hour, these roads are the worst possible—disagreeable to the rider and provocative of laminitis, strains, week knees, contracted

feet, and various of other injuries to the horse. We learn that the Commissioners have in contemnew Recervoir, to be thirty feet wide, and to have no grade so steep that it will not be safe to gallop down it. It is proposed to make it near the Reservoir bank, but not upon it, and to carry it, at several points, to such a hight that a person on horse-back may overlook the lake seldom so low that it will not be easy to converse with persons walking on the top of the bank. It will be one mile and four-fifths in length, and not more undulating than some English race courses. Usually within conversing dis ance of the Reservoir walk, and overlooked by the drive at different points, it cannot fail to be the most fashionable resort of all who wish to ride or to see others ride. No other part of the Park will possess so constant and lively an interest for its daily visitors and none would give to persons from abroad so good an idea of its value as a promoter of

healthful exercise. This "ride" is to be approached by a brille road (for equestrians only) commencing at the Fifth avenue and Fifty-pinth street, and extending by a circuitous and pleasant route, never crossing the "Drive" on the same level, but always over or under bridges, to Seventh avenue and One-Hundred-and-tenth street, in all about three miles. This, like the ride around the Reservoir, is to be made of the softest practicable material, so that horses' feet and riders' nerves may be un-

injured at any admiss ble speed.

The construction of the bridle road will be proceeded with at once, and it is expected that it will completed as far as Eighty-sixth street before Autumn. We can hardly hope for the ride until a year later, as he immense amount of such material carted out from the new reservoir, and the uncertainty of the date of construction of the Croton gate-houses render it im-probable that much will be done this year on that part of the park, beyond the necessary rough grading.
We shall be well contented with the bridle road for the present, but the full value of the park to equestrians will not be understood until the ride shall be

THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTION.—The following is the vote cast on Tuesday in Philadelphia.

ready for use.

| People's | Henry | 53.622 | Robbins | Solicitor | Let | 35.922 | Deckert | Controller | Hufty | 35.151 | Downing | Receiver of Taxes | Hanra | 35.600 | Kellet | Robbins | Rob CAMPAIGN CLUB.—The Eleventh Ward Republican Campaign Club met last night at Lugar's Hall, No.

435 Houston street, but did not transact any business

of importance. This Club is rapidly filling up, and bids

fair to become one of the most influential in the city. FIRE IN GREENE STREET .- The alarm of fire in the Fourth District last evening was caused by some defect in the gas meter in the premises of S. P. Thompson, No. 238 Greene street. No damage of conse-

Pilot beat George Steers reports: April 22, Cape May bear!
W. 30 miles, spoke Br. bark Ferris, from Philadelphia for Live
pool; same day, Cape May bearing W. N. W., spoke brig Whe
ten of Eastport, from Alexandria for Beeton; 29th, Berneye
bearing W. S. W. distant 20 miles, spoke bark Hewinad, f
Boston; same day, Barneget bearing W. distant 25 miles, spok
Br. brig Mary, for St. John, N. B.; wind N. E., strong gales.
BELOW. Ship S. Emerson Smith Craighten, from Liverpoof
March & By pilot best Edmund Blent.